## Vol. XXIX ..... No. 9,048.

### WASHINGTON.

PROFESTS AGAINST THE CONTINUANCE OF THE PROOF TAX - INCREASED APPROPRIATION
FOR THE NEW-YORK POST-OFFICE - CHARGES
AGAINST GEN. HOWARD - THE DUTY ON CIC ARS-JUDGE PEARRE'S NOMINATION WITH-

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, April 6, 1870.

The question of the continuance of the Income tax, as appears by letters and information received here, is appears by letters and information received here, is public wind. The Senate Finance Committee, as has been stated, has reported as a substitute for the House bill a proposition to continue the tax after this year at the rate of three per cent. In the mean time remonstrances rate of three per cent. In the mean time remonstrances are pouring in upon Senators from every part of the country, earnestly protesting against any further imposition of the tax. It is known that quite a number of the large corporations of the country are refusing to pay any further income tax on their dividends, holding that those tax after the year 1869, and the Pennsylvania Central R. Alroad has obtained the written opinion of eminent constances the Internal Revenue Department is in great embarrassment, not knowing whether to make seizures of the Senate, and Mr. Sherman this afternoon encavored to have the subject taken up, but failed. He the debate will, without doubt, be very long.

The Senate, as some atonement for the immense than idle discussion, showed some disposition to do a attle business to-day. The Appropriation bills which have come from the House have been awaiting the sction of the Senate for a long time, and some branches of the public service have suffered considerably by the delay in the Senate. Mr. Morrill of Maine, Chalrman of Committee on Appropriations, called the attention of tion bill was taken up early in the morning hour, and the during the afternoon. But little discussion ensued on the bill, and that was confined almost altogether to Mr. Thurman, who improved the opportunity to interject partisan remarks, charging the Administration with exthe Senate amount to over \$1,200,000. The amount for the new Court-House and Post-Office in New-York was increased from \$400,000 to \$800,000. After the bill was assed, the Georgia bill again came up, when by com Tuesday, to await the return of Mr. Trumbull and the other Senators appointed to attend the funeral cer

monies of Gen. Thomas. In the House, to-day, soon after the reading of the journal was completed, a scene of confusion and excite-ment occurred, lasting for more than half an hour, the presentation by Fernando Wood of charges of fraud, corruption, and general misappro printion of the funds of the Freedmen's Bureau, by Gen eward. Mr. Wood got possession of the floor and presented the charges under cover of a personal explana deceived the House, and had used the privilege granted every effort was made to silence him; but Speaker last ten years, a member, in making a personal explanation, was privileged to say what he pleased of any person excepting members of Congress. He was of the opinion that the privilege was greatly abused, but here-tefore the House had sanctioned it, and the remedy was doubt have a good effect. The abuses of the privilege of personal explanations have been most flagrant. It gives members the power to make attacks on and charges to reply. The experience of to-day, it is thought, will suse the adoption of a rule making some sort of a limit to these personal explanations. Gen. Howard had more ous friends, who nobly defended him from the vestigation was ordered. Good progress was made on

the Tariff bill. Wines, honors, and clears were disposed of eigars. The bill fixed the duty at \$2 50 per 1,000, and 25 changed this to \$2 50 per 1,000, and 50 cents ad valorem This is a great triumph for the makers of domestic Women throughout the country. States Circuit was withdrawn by the President to-day, and

Hugh Bond, an ex-Judge of one of the State Courts of Maryland, was appointed to the position. The appointthe Republicans of Maryland, especially the extremely Radical and colored wing of the party. At the time of the Convention in Maryland for the nomination of dele gates to the Chicago Convention, a serious rupture oc-curred in the Republicau ranks, one faction being headed by the now Postmaster-General Creswell, and the other by Judge Bond. This feud was kept up until recently, when a reconciliation was effected, and Judge Bond selected as Circuit Judge in place of Pearre.

The President to-day nominated Mr. J. P. Root of Kan-sas as Minister to the Hague, in place of Gen. Hugh Ewing. Mr. Root is a resident of Kansas, and at present Senator Pomeroy's clerk, at whose solicitation he was appointed. He is unknown, and is said to lack that liberal education and knowledge of the world necessary to fill the position. His confirmation is doubtful.

The Senate Pacific Railroad Committee, at their las

meeting, appointed a sub-Committee, composed of Sena-tors Howard, Stewart, and Rice, to inquire into the affairs of the Memphis and El Paso Railroad Company. The sub-Committee have taken considerable testimony manner in which this Company is manipulating the road. They have invited Gen. Fremont, the President of the Read, to come before them and make a statement echcerulag its management. The Committee deemed U is course but proper and fair, in order that they might get at all the facts before they passed upon the bill nov before them granting the right of way the road asks for. Postmaster General Creswell has just concluded at important Postal Treaty with the North German Union in-portant Postal Treaty with the North German Union, including all the German States and Austria, reducing the rate of letter postage by direct steam communication is seen cents, and ten cents via England. The old rates were ten cents direct, and fifteen cents via England. It was stated some time ago that the French Government k at sent their late Minister, M. Barthemy, to the United States with instructions to open negotiations for a new Postal Treaty with the United States. It appears, howelf the state of the state o er, that he has received no such instructions, and the latest date the French Government has not inc

The Postmaster-General has awarded the contract fo The Fostmaster-General has awarded the contract of eupplying the Department with stamped envelopes and prappers to George H. Ray of New-York City. There were an unusual large number of bidders, and the Department has been several weeks examining the samples. Contrary to the general rule, the Postmaster-General did not give the contract to the lowest bidder, but selected the best material, which he thought was for the best interest of the Department.

## MOMINATIONS AND CONFIRMATIONS-INTERNAL

REVENUE DECISIONS. The following nominations were sent to the Senate this

The following nominations were sent to the Senate this afternoon:

Hogh L Bond of Maryland to be Judge of the Fourth Judicial Circuit, where the Fourth States of the Fourth States of the Fourth States of the Fourth States of the States of the States of Sta

pended in creeting a house on the same lands and should be governed by the same rule.

Commissioner Delano has addressed a circular letter to the Assessors of Internal Revenue forbidding the publication of the lists of assessments made on the income returns. This, however, will not prevent the public from inspecting the list as heretofore.

Some time ago the House of Representatives adopted a resolution calling upon the President for information concerning the annexation of San Domingo, how much money had been expended, and from what fund, &c. The President replied, to-day, inclosing a communication from the Secretary of State to the effect that it would be incompatible with the public interests to furnish the information while the subject is pending in Executive session of the Senate.

The President has signed the bill for the creetion of a bridge across the Delaware River, between Philadelphia and Camden.

#### THE FISHERIES QUESTION.

MESSAGE OF THE PRESIDENT AND REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE-WHAT HAS BEEN DONE TO WARN AND PROTECT AMERICAN

FISHERMEN-THE PROPOSED LEGISLATION OF CANADA. WASHINGTON, April 6 .- The following mesage was sent to the House of Representatives, to-day, by

the President:

In answer to a resolution of the House of Representatives of the 7th of March, relating to the fisheries in British waters, I transmit a report from the Secretary of State and the papers which accompanied it, and I have to state that the commanding officer of the naval steamer ordered to the fishing grounds will be instructed to give his attention, should circumstances require it, to cases which may arise under any change which may be made in the British laws affecting the fisheries within British jurisdiction, with a view to preventing, so far as it may be in his power, infractions by citizens of the United States and Great Britain of 1815, the laws in force relating to the fisheries within British jurisdiction, or any illegal interference with the pursuits of the fishermen of the United States.

Washington, March 31, 1870.

nited States. Washington, March 31, 1870.

The Secretary of State reports that nothing official on the subject of the Fisheries has yet reached him except some munications from our Consul-General in Canada, Mr. t. One of these dispatches inclosed a copy of the bill Parliament, which bill had passed to a second reading on the 22d of February last. These communications contain all the information in the premises which has reached the Dephrtment through official channels. In, formal telegraphic reports or summaries to the same effect have, however, appeared in the public prints tect the interests of citizens of the United States and to secure to them the privileges States and to secure to them the privileges which they have heretofore enjoyed in the in-shore fisheries. It is proper to state that in the absence of any official announcement from the British Government of a proposed change in the practice of granting licenses to foreign fishermen, this Department is not aware of any steps having been taken in anticipation of such a contingency, but on learning that stringent measures might be adopted by the authorities of the Dominion of Canada to exclude all foreign fishing vessels from the in-shore fisheries unless provided with licenses, the Secretary of the Navy was directed by the President to cause a small, active naval steamer to be sent, at the beginning of the approaching fishing season, to the waters in which these fisheries are chiefly carried on, for the purpose of warning and protection to the fishermen of the United States.

The documents inclosed show that Sir John A. McDonald stated in the Dominion Parliament that he had already announced that it was the intention of the Government to issue no more licenses to foreign fishermen, and they were taking every step possible to protect the fisheries.

The bill commences with a preamble, as follows:

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The bill commences with a preamble, as tollows:

Whereas. It is expedient for the more effective protection of the in-shore fisheries of Canada against interference by foreigners, to amend the act entitled, "An act respecting fishing by foreign vessels," and repeals the third section of the act so that foreign vessels shall not approach any of the fishing shores nearer than three marine miles, without a license, the penalty being the forfeiture of such vessels.

#### THE NEW DOMINION.

DER OF SCOTT-GEN. LINDSAY TO COMMAND THE RED RIVER EXPEDITION.

MONTREAL, April 6 .- In compliance with a numerously-signed petition the Mayor has called a public meeting for to-morrow night, to take into consideration the subject of the recent murder of Scott at Red River.

Major-Gen. Lindsay arrived here yesterday, and has
issued an order taking command of the troops in Quebec

and Ontario. Gen. Lindsay will command the expedition to the Red River, and the Volunteers will probably be led by Col. Wolsley.

The Papal Zouaves, whose term of service had expired, arrived this morning, and were excerted by the Military Cadets and Volunteers to the French Church, where services were referred. rices were performed.

WARNING TO THE UNITED STATES OF A PRO-JECTED RAID.

TORONTO, Ont., April 6 .- To-day's Globe says that the British Minister at Washington has intimated to the Dominion Government that the American Executive has received warning of a projected raid along the frontier, from Port Huron to St. Albans, to take place on

## THE INDIANS.

THE SIGUX ASKING ARMS AND AMMUNITION TO

ATTACK WHITE MINERS. St. Louis, April 6 .- Advices from Fort Sully, Dakota, say that 200 lodges of Sioux and other Indians have camped near the Cheyenne Agency. They want arms and ammunition, and say they intend to drive all the miners from the Muscle Suell and Yellowstone Riv-ers, and from the Wind River country.

## GENERAL TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

The steamer R. N. Rice left Detroit or Cleveland : the first boat this season. ... The Hastings and Dakota Railway has been sold to the Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway

The warehouse of McDonnell & Sexton,
Joseph, Mo., was burned yesterday. Loss, \$14,000;

....Albert Vandegrift, Postmaster at Tacony.
Penn., was accidentally killed on Tuesday by a barrel of
molasses rolling over him. .... Twenty thousand bushels of corn have been shipped from Omaha to New York of

ed from Omaha to New-York via the Missouri and sippi Rivers, and the ocean from New-Orleans. The James Steam Mills at Newburyport,
Mass., were sold at auction yesterday, for \$100,000, to
James McMullen of Biddeford. The original cost was
\$400,000.

Yesterday R. J. Bole, conductor on the Alleghany Valley Railroad, fell between two cars at Venango City, and had his left leg, right foot and arm run over. It is thought he cannot live.

over. It is thought he cannot live.
....Plattsmouth, Neb., elected a Democratic
ticket on Monday. Browsville, Neb., elected a Republican Mayor, and the Democrats elected four and the Republicans three of the other officers.

....The Massachusetts House Committee on Woman's Suffrage have reported in favor of a resolution for submitting to the people an amendment striking out the word "male" from the Constitution. The ship Carleton, from Greenock for Que-

bec, foundered at sea. Two of her three boats, contain ing the crew, have reached the north coast of Ireland The third boat has not yet been heard of.

On Sunday last, at Kasson, Minn., two young ladies named Smith and Ives were drowned in the Sombro River, while taking a sail. The boat had got in the current, became unmanageable, and was capaized. ... The citizens of St. Louis have made arrangements for a celebration of the ratification of the Fifteenth Constitutional Amendment, on Monday next. The Rev. W. H. White (colored) will be the orator of the day. B. Gratz Brown, Chas. P. Johnson and Ecos Clark

will be among the speakers.

Notice of an application for a Receiver of the Union Pacific Railroad has been given at Cheyenne, Wyoming, by creditors to the amount of a million of dolars. The hearing is to be before Chief-Justice Howe on the 9th of April. The bill gives a detailed statement of the manner in which the road was built, showing that

... In the U. S. Supreme Court in Baltimore, yesterday, the case of Messrs. Kimberly against Gen. Butter was set down for the 20th inst. In the same Court a motion was filed to quash the writ of certiorari issued by the Clerk on the order of the counsel for the defandant, under which the case of John M. Buckley set E. A. Rollins, formerly Commissioner of Internal Revenue, was removed from the Baltimore City Court.

A fire at Muskegon, Mich., yesterday, de-... A fire at Muskegon, Mich., yesterday, destroyed the dry goods stock of M. H. Donohoe & Co. valued at \$25,000; insured for \$26,000. Mr. Donohoe saved his life by jumping from the second story window. Hyerson, Hill & Co., tumbermen, who owned the building, had an office on the second story; their loss amounts to \$12,000; insurance, \$0,000. Baker's book store, next door, was damaged to the amount of \$3,000; insured for \$10,000; D. Bonith, hardware, lost \$000; covered by insurance. The Euterprise Printing Company's loss amounts to \$4.000; insured for \$1,000;

## ALBANY.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, APRIL 7, 1870.

NOTHING DONE WITH THE LIQUOR BILL-STATE ELECTION BILL—STEAM TOWING—GEOLOGICAL CABINET—AID TO RAILEOADS -DOCKS IN NEW-YORK-TREATMENT OF THE INSANE-LONG ISLAND CITY.

ALBANY, April 6.-Contrary to expectation the Liquor bill was not taken up in the Senate to-day. When the specified hour arrived the bill was laid over subject to be called up at any moment, but the whole of both sessions have passed by without further reference to it, neither side appearing to be ready for the final con-

test. The matter will doubtless come up to-morrow.

Disappointment was also occasioned by the failure of the Senate to go to work on Mr. Genet's General State Election law. When taken up in Committee of the Whole, Mr. Tweed was not ready to go on with it. Some impatience was manifested in a quarter not usually ex-Sachem, the matter was postponed by merely reporting progress. Much solicitude is felt to see this bill quickly and fully considered, especially under the peculiar situation of things in reference to elections elsewhere as weil

as in the City of New-York. A further indication of progress in reference to internal navigation was shown in the bill reported in the Senate by Mr. Thayer for introducing steam as a substimittee of the Assembly reported the bill for Promoting the Free Canal policy proposed, by deferring the paypresent a written report on the subject in a day or two. Much effort is made by delegations from New-York and elsewhere to promote the success of this policy.

The Assembly to-day gave further evidence of appre-

The Assembly to-day gave further evidence of appreciation of the State Geological Cabinet by passing the bill appropriating \$10,000 a year for three years to sustain it, and by showing other evidence of intention to make the institution worthy of its new name as the State Museum of Natural History.

Not less than four bills were passed in the Assembly today for granting State aid to Railroads. The roads thus favored fare the New-York and Oswego Midland, the Adirondack, the Whitchall and Flattsburgh, and the Buffalo and Washington. The first maned is to have a fixed sum, \$1,500,000; the Adirondack, \$10,000 per mile, and the other two \$5,000 per mile. The total appropriations for these roads will probably exceed \$4,000,000. Another Railroad appropriation bill was reported to-night by Mr. Jacobe, granting about a quarter of a million to the Walikul Valley Road.

An important bill was reported from the Committee on Commerce by Mr. Kiernan, providing for the organization of the Department of Docks in the City of New-York. This bill is almost exactly like that introduced under a somewhat different name, which was printed in This Tribune of the loth of February. The only alterations perceivable are in the name, to adapt it to the New City Charter so far as the name goes, and in a remarkable erasure of the provision of the original bill, which declared that any

the 10th of February. The only alterations perceivable are in the name, to adapt it to the New City Charter so far as the name goes, and in a remarkable erasure of the provision of the original bill, which declared that any member of said Board may be removed from office by the Mayor for good cause, on being first presented with a copy of the charges against him, and being permitted to make a public defense thereto before said Mayor, and to examine witnesses under oath as to said charges. No other way of turning out improper incumbents is provided instead of this provision. It is doubtless intended to render this important department independent of the Mayor, and also independent of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, except in some specified cases. There are other remarkable things about this bill which would probably render a full discussion of it desirable for the public interests. When it is remembered that this Dock Department is considered a trump card in the new Charter game, and that one of its originators lately publicly avowed here that its operations in wharf building around the Island of New-York would involve a cost of the enormous sum of two hundred millions of dollars, some thoughtful people are disposed to look suspicionsly upon the omission of the provision for allowing the Mayor or some other body to overhand their operations rather oftener than once in six or eight years.

On the whole there does not appear any good reason

posed to look suspliciously upon the omission of the provision for allowing the Mayor or some other body to overhaul their operations rather oftener than once in six or eight years.

On the whole there does not appear any good reason for changing the statement of facts about these matters made in The Traguent of the loth of February.

One of the most important measures of the session met with unanimous approval in the Assembly to-day, and cannot fail of receiving similar treatment in the Senjate. The defects in managing the insane are among the saddest shades on our civilization. The State is happily arousing to a proper sense of the importance of the matter, as shown in the liberal provisions for several institutions specially designed for treating that class of unfortunates. The State Asylum at Utica has nobly proved its value as a pioneer in the great work, as a simple continuation of the matter, as the sense of the same as the same of the state asylum as the colouraged, and indeed may be eased to have given origin as well as strength to the projects for the similar institutions which are now being established for the western and eastern parts of the State, at Buffalo and Pouchkeepie, under liberal legislative arrangements. The Whilard State Asylum at Ovid, for which the Assembly to-day voted about \$60,000, to defray extra expenses, must not be omitted in noticing the State asylums, and the local institutions at New-York, and in some few other counties, are also worthy of mention. But the chief object of this article is to draw public attention to the salutary and long-needed provisions of Mr. Husted's bill "in relation to Lunatics," which passed the Assembly to-day vate the colourage of the week—affecting, as it does, all insane asylums, public and private, through the State. Few in the community have not had more or less nequalitance with the too common maitreatment of the insane, and with the outrages often perpetrated under our present laws by falsely charging and wrongfully incarcerating persons charged

Its provisions cannot be too soon nor too widely made known.

A new "city" is proposed to be organized, adjoining Brooklyn and opposite the Twenty-first Ward of New York, under a bill introduced by Mr. Baldwin and moved rapidly forward to-day in Assembly. It is to be called Long Island City, and is to include that part of Newtown extending from the junction of Newtown Creek with the East River, running thence easterly along the center line of that creek to the easterly side of the Penny Bridge; thence northerly, along the center of the Bushwick and Newtown turnnike road, from Calvary Cemetery and Astoria to the Intersection of said road with the old Dutch Kills Road; thence easterly, to the center of Woodside-ave.; thence northerly, along that avenue to Fashion-ave.; thence northerly, along that avenue to Fashion-ave.; thence northe-easterly, from the Bowery Bay Road to high-water mark in Bowery Bay; thence westerly, along high-water mark to the Harbor Commissioners' bulkhead and pierline on the East River; thence southerly along said Harbor Commissioners' line on the East River to the place of beginning at the junction of Newtown Creek with that river. The city is to be divided into five wards. The first election is to be held on the first Tuesday of May, and the Trustees of Astoria village are authorized to designate the places of voting, and appoint inspectors for this first election in "Long Island City."

The Senate Committee on State Prisons met this afternoon to consider the bill aboishing the contract system in prisons. A large delegation of cordwainers were present from various sections of the State, and several by on the bill, which has already passed the House.

Middight—American already passed the House.

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A new "city" is proposed to be organized, adjoining

MIDNIGHT.—The proceedings in a caucus of Demo-cratic Senators which has just adjourned shows the reasons for delays during the day, in considering the Liquor sons for delays during the day, in considering the Liquor bill and the General State Election law. It is understood they agreed to strike out the Sunday clause from the first-named bill, and to alter the Election bill so as to abolish the registry everywhere, except in Naw-York City; so, with these changes, both bills will probably be put through the Senate to-morrow. When the Liquor bill goes back to the Assembly, with the amendment above mentioned, it is more than probable that considerable dute will arise, unless discussion shall be cut off by the "previous question," as in the case of the City Charter.

# NEW-YORK LEGISLATURE.

SENATE....ALBANT, April 5.

Relative to the Brooklyn Fire Department; to incorporate the Fairmount Savings Bank of New-York; also, to incorporate the Central Savings Bank of New-York.

BILLS ACTED UPON. New York.

The bill relative to the inspection of steam-beilers, except in the Metropolitan district, was reconsidered and passed; fixing the compensation of the Canal Commissioners at \$3,000 a year, and \$1,000 for traveling expenses, and of the Controller at \$5,000-lost, 10 to 18, and the motion to reconsider was tabled.

Placing the State Cabinet of Natural History in charge of Regents' University, and appropriating \$10,000 for its support for three years. (Passed.) Providing for the payment of certain certificates issued to the soldiers of the war of 1812. (Passed.) Increasing the capital stock of the Hercules Mutual life Insurance Company of New-York to \$100,000. (Passed.) Appropriating \$40,000 to pay the present indebtedness of the Willard Asylum for Insane. (Passed.)

sane. (Passed.)

Mr. WOOD moved that the Committee on Municipal
Affairs be instructed to report, on or before the 12th inst.,
on the bill repealing the clause of the Tax Levy of 1869
making appropriations for sectarian schools.

Mr. CREAMER moved to lay the resolutions on the

Banks, Bleed.	Freat,	Lord, Morgan,	Norton, M.
Bradley, Oreamer,	Graham, Hubbard,	Norton, C. F.,	Nauford, Treeed-16.
Bowen, Brand,	Harpending.	Herker, Scott,	Woodin-13
Chapman, Eixood,	Lewis,	Windley, Wood, Couldwell, Hards	mburok That

[This is a strict party-vote. Absent—Cauldicell. Hardenburgh, Thayer.]

NEW-TORK SUPERIVISORS.

Mr. TWEED introduced a bill creating a new Board of Supervisors in the City and County of New-York, which abolishes the present Hoard after June 1, 1870, and provides that the Mayor, Recorder and Aldermen who shall be elected under the new Charter shall compose the Board. All officers and subordinates now in office to continue in their respective offices, subject to removal only for cause.

Recess till 74 o'clock.

EVENING SESSION.

Mr. THAYER introduced a bill to provide for the introduction of an improved system of towage on the canals.

GREKAL ORDERS.

The Senate went into Committee on the General Rise.

After some discussion, progress was reported and the bill referred to the Judiciary Committee. On motion of Mr. NORTON, the act to amend the Election laws was referred to the first Committee of the

Whole.
The bill was then taken up, and, after consideration, ordered to a third reading.
The bills, reëstablishing the Board of Health of the City of Brooklyn; in relation to Telegraph Companies; incorporating the United States Mutual Benefit Company of New-York, were ordered to a third reading.
An invitation from the authorities and citizens of Troy to attend the funeral of the late Gen. Thomas was received and accepted. Adjourned.

ASSEMBLY.

The Senate resolutions relative to the reduction of toils were received and referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Regulating the rate of interest charged by pawn-brokers; confirming the purchase of lands by the Board of Education in Brooklyn; making provision for the prosecution of bonds in cases of bastardy by the Superintendents of the Poor of Kings County; incorporating the New-York German Pharmaceutical Society.

To extend the time for the completion of the Sodus Point and Southern Railroad.

Amending the charter of the City of Brooklyn, relative to laying sidewalks.

to laying sidewalks.

A VETO.

The Governor, by the hands of his Private Secretary, returned the bill improving the Fordham and Pelhamaves., Westchester County, with his objections, on the ground that the owners of the land have already been paid for 100 feet, and the bill proposes to reduce the width of the avenue 60 feet, returning to the owners 40 feet. feet.
On motion of Mr. ALVORD, the message and bill were

Recess till 71 o'clock.

#### EVENING SESSION.

EVENING SESSION.

REPORTS.

Amending the act authorizing the New-York and New-Haven Railroad Company to extend their line from the Connecticut line to the New-York and Harlem Railroad; also, providing for transportation undergound in Brooklyn, and to authorize the organization of a railroad corporation therefor; also, incorporating the South Brooklyn and Prospect Park Railroad Company.

The bill relative to the Brooklyn public schools was passed.

passed.
Mr. KIERNAN reported a bill to prevent accidents at

erries in New-York. Also, relative to wharves and docks in New-York. Mr. FREAR—Incorporating the New-York Advertising

the Port of New York.

Mr. BAMLER-The Funding bill, making the Canals free, and asked the privilege, for Messrs. Alvord and Payne, to submit a written report hereafter, which was A large number of local and private bills were reported.

#### THE LATE GEN. THOMAS.

PROGRESS OF THE FUNERAL TRAIN-IMPRESSIVE CEREMONIES AT THE DIFFERENT CITIES

ALONG THE ROUTE. CLEVELAND, April 6.-The funeral train arrived at the city limits at 11:10, and was received, as it approached the Union Depot, by crowds of citizens, who gazed silently at the heavily-draped car containing the remains of the deceased General, and bowed their unremains of the deceased General, and bowed their uncovered heads as the funeral cars were detached from
the train. A battery of artillery thundered a fitting requiem. A band stationed near the car played solemn
and appropriate airs. Directly in front stood the Cleveland Grays with folded colors and arms at present.
Fully 10,000 sad faces were visible in the depot, which
was densely crowded in every part. A number of ladies
in deep mourning deposited wreaths, crosses, and crowns
of flowers upon the coffin, and the band played the
funeral march from Saul as the Committee of Escort
marched to the dining hall, are in silence the lunch provided by Cleveland hospitality, and then returned to the
train, which slowly moved away, to the sound of music,
and cannon, and tolling beils.

#### RECEPTION AT TOLEDO.

TOLEDO, April 6 .- The funeral train arrived here at 6:30 this a. m., and, despite this early hour, a large number of people had assembled to honor the lamented dead. As the train ran into the depot, a funeral march

fail of persons hurrying to get a gillipse of the California taining the remains. At this city Major-Gen. John A taining the remains. At this city Major-Gen. John A proc. Brevet Major-Gen. Dunn, all of the United States Army, joined the cortage, and will accompany it to the State line. Of the ten general officers appointed by Gen. Sheridan as a Committee of the Army of the Cumberland to attend the funeral, Major-Gen. A. C. McClurg of Hilmois, Brig.-Gen. J. G. Parkhurst of Michigan, and Brig.-Gen. James Barnett of Ohio are now with the cortage. The funeral train left Chicago a few moments after 2 o'clock last evening, via the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railway. The depot was densety crowded, and it was with considerable difficulty that a passage to the cars could be kept clear. Two companies of Zouaves remained as a Guard of Honor until the train left the depot, and minute guns were fired until the cortage had passed outside of the city limits. A large number of officers and citzons in special cars accompanied the train to the State line, where they left the main party and returned to Chicago.

man, W. H. Gibson, James Barnett, R. F. Ruckiand, C. C. Wolcott, J. Darden Ward, F. Van Devare, F. B. Pond, W. A. Knapp, J. W. Kieffer, Col. G. E. Weils, and the Hon M. R. Waite, through the chairman, Gen. Steedman were presented to Col. Willard. The General informed him that they were there for the purpose of escorting the rewere there for the purpose of escorting the re-the honored dead through their State.

## PENNSYLVANIA'S RECEPTION. ERIE, Pa., April 6.-The funeral cortege

ressed the State line of Pennsylvania at 2:10 this after noon. It was a matter of much comment that no dele ration from the Keystone State was present to escort the gation from the Keystone State was present to escort the General's remains through the State. No demonstrations whatever were made until the cortege arrived at Erie at 2:50, where an immense assemblage had gathered. The crew and detachment of marines from the United States naval steamer Michigan, commanded by Lieut. Commander Reed, and headed by a fine band, were stationed on the depot platform, and paid the usual mark of respect as the train came in. Near the depot two cannon were discharged at regular intervals during the time the train remained.

From Col. Willard of Gen. Thomas's staff, who has charge of the General's remains, some interesting facts

were discharged at regular intervals during the time the train remained.

From Col. Willard of Gen. Thomas's staff, who has charge of the General's remains, some interesting facts have been gleaned concerning the General's death and the passage of the cortege to Chicago. For a week prior to his death, the General had been in better health than at any time before since his arrival in San Francisco. On the morning of the day of his death (Monday, March 28), he felt exceedingly well, and transacted a large amount of business. At 14 o'clock that afternoon, a gentleman who had called on business left the General sitting at his deak, writing. Shortly after this time, Col. Kellog, who was one of the General's personal aids, and whose office adjoined the General's, entered Thomas's office and discovered the General lying upon the floor in a swoon. With the assistance of the orderlies, he was conveyed by the Colonel to his own office, where he soon partially recovered. He lay for some time upon his lounge speaking but little. About 24 he was again taken very ill, and his symptoms were pronounced those of apoplexy. His wife was at once summoned, and arrived at his side just in time to hear his last words, which were addressed to her. At 3 o'clock he had become unconscious, and remained so until 74 that evening, when he died without a struggle. After the body had been embained, Col. Williard states that the features looked so life-like that it was hard to believe the General dead.

At Sacramento the coffin was opened, and in a little over an hour at least 5,000 persons had passed through the car and taken a last look on the face of the dead. At Sherman is the highest point on the Facilie Road, being situated at an altitude of over 7,000 feet. On this summit a small band of men have settled. The day the train passed this point the weather was very inclement, a heavy blustering storm prevailed, and the atmosphere was bitter cold. Despite all this, upon the approach of the funeral train, these settlers came out of their cabi

BUFFALO, April 6.-The demonstrations in onor of the late Gen. Thomas, here, to-day, were of the most imposing character. A Joint Committee of mem bers of the City Council, citizens of the State, and United States officers, met the train containing the funeral cortege and the remains of the deceased at the Pennsylvania State line, and escorted them to this city, where they arrived at 7:45 o'clock this evening. The National flag was displayed at half-mast on public and private buildings during the day, and the bells were tolled while the remains were in this city. As the train approached the eity, appropriate salutes were fired and the band played a dirge.

At the depot the remains were received by a detachment of United States troops from Fort Porter, and State military officers, Federal and State troops in full uniform, with their colors draped in mourning. The immease crowd at the depot maintained the most perfect order. The remains were detained here until 12:20 p. in., in order to repair a damaged journal of the car which brought the remains from Omaha.

MEMORIAL SERVICES BY THE GRAND ARMY OF bers of the City Council, citizens of the State, and United

THE REPUBLIC. WASHINGTON, April 6.—There were proceed ings to night at Masonic Hall in honor of the memory of the late Gen. Thomas, under the auspices of the Grand Army of the Republic. Gen. Schonek presided. An ora-

MEMORIAL SERVICES BY THE GRAND ARMY OF

tion was delivered by the Hon. John A. Logan, and brief speeches were made by Secretary Belknap, Vice-President Colfax, ex-Gov. Fairchild, Secretary Cox, Senator Thayer, and Representative Maynard. Incidents in the life of the deceased, illustrating his sagacity and calmness on the battle-field, and his civil virtues were related. Resolutions appropriate to the occasion were adopted. The room was densely crowded with ladies and gentlemen, and the Marine Band played during the evening. OFFICIAL COURTESIES BETWEEN GOV. HOFFMAN

The following correspondence has taken place between Gov. Hoffman and the President: filled to overflowing with lodgers, and the overflow runs into all the empty houses it can find, and has

"To President Grant, Washington, D. C.:

"Understanding that you will pass through Albany this week, on your way to and from the funeral of Gen. Thomas, I will be glad, if you will rest here, to make you as comfortable as possible at the Executive residence.

"John T. Hoffman."

The President replied as follows:

The President replied as follows:

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 5.

"It would afford me pleasure to stop at Albany and accept your kind invitation. As, however, I will pass there in the night on my way to Troy, and have arranged to be back in Philadelphia to attend the Army of the Potomac reunion on Saturday evening, I will not be able to do so. Please accept my thanks for your dispatch.
"U. S. GRANT."

#### FOREIGN NOTES.

GREAT BRITAIN. THE TIMES ON THE ONEIDA DISASTER-COLO-NIAL TRADE.

LONDON, Wednesday, April 6, 1870. The Times to-day, in an editorial on the Oneida disaster, admits that, as the evidence stands, it is unable to acquit the captain of the Bombay or blame the American Government and people for their deep

feeling of resentment. A deputation interested in colonial trade have united in a protest to the Marquis of Hartington, the Postmaster-General, against the new postal regulations so far as they apply to the forwarding of printed matter through the mails.

## FINANCIAL PROSPECTS-A HEAVY FIRE.

LONDON, Wednesday, April 6, 1870. The release of dividends and the prospect of a favorable budget strengthen the confidence of financial people.

A fire occurred among the lace factories at Notting ham last night. The damage to property was heavy. Mr. Adams, a large proprietor, is the principal loser

PROCEEDINGS IN THE COMMONS. In the House of Commons, to-day, the bill relative to sites for places of worship was taken up, and gave rise to an animated discussion. Mr. Newdegate and others opposed the bill; but it passed to a second reading, and the House adjourned.

### FRANCE.

THE SCHOOL OF MEDICINE CLOSED-PERSONAL

PARIS, Wednesday, April 6, 1870. The Ecole de Medecine has been closed until the ist of May, on account of the disturbances created by the students, and the insults offered to Dr. Tar-

The difficulty between Deputy Montpayroux and the Marquis de Talhouet, which it was feared would result in a duel, has been peaceably settled. Ulric de Fonvielle, before his departure from Tours, was tendered a banquet by the Radicals, but declined the honor. He is now in Lyons, where strong efforts are being made to secure his election to the Corps

THE CHINESE EMBASSY. The report is revived that J. McLeary Brown has been accredited by the Chinese Government as sucthe Chinese Embassy.

## SPAIN.

THE CONSCRIPTION DISORDERS-MALAGA AND SALAMANCA DISTURBED-BARCELONA IN A

STATE OF SIEGE.
PARIS, Wednesday, April 6, 1870. The news from Spain is important. The Madrid Gazette of this morning says that order has been restored at Barcelona, but not without considerable loss of life. The barricades were attacked by the soldiers and taken without much difficulty. Many of the rioters were killed and wounded. The whole province of Barcelona has been declared in a state of

Slight disturbances growing out of the enforcement of the conscription are reported at Malaga and Salamanca. There are rumors of disturbances at

Advices received here from Spain represent that little is known of the state of affairs at Barcelona, as the revolters have cut the telegraph wires in every

RUSSIA.

## AN IMPERIAL TOUR.

St. Petersburg, Wednesday, April 6, 1870. The Emperor and Empress will soon go on a tour through the Crimea and the Caucasion Provinces. They will subsequently visit Darmstadt and Ems, in

#### GREECE. LONDON, Wednesday, April 6, 1870. A dispatch from Athens announces that Mr. P. Roque, at present the Greek Chargé d'Affaires at

United States.

Paris, has been appointed Minister of Greece to the

BELGIUM. BRUSSELS, Wednesday, April 6, 1870. It is reported to-day that the Belgians have delined to send articles to the Fair at London in 1871.

OPINIONS OF THE SPANISH PRESS-CUBA WORSE THAN USELESS TO SPAIN-CESSION TO THE UNITED STATES PROPOSED-HOW CAN IT BE BROUGHT ABOUT?

The tone of the Spanish press on the Cuban uestion is important, as the following extract from the rgan of Gen. Prim will show:

The tone of the Spanish press on the Cuban question is important, as the following extract from the organ of Gen. Prim will show:

We have said so repeatedly, and the habitual readers of El Universal will remember it, that the mere suppression of the insurrection settles nothing. The Islanders may begin again the work of conspiracy, and with the same tenacity of purpose as for the space of the last half century. Nor will ever resources be wanting to them in order that parties may be kept up, who, guided solely by the thought of doing us all the harm possible, may run through the Island burning and destroying. How such things may be with impunity is demonstrated by the fact that large bodies of negroes, escaping from the estates, live a tranquil and idle life hidden in uncultivated portions of the territory, whence they saily forth alone, for the purposes of mischief, and cannot be caught. We shall be compelled as long as our banner floats in Cuba to occupy the whole island by the military, and to support a large army which will necessitate immense expenditures, for which neither the treasure of the mother country nor the already wasted resources of the island will suffice.

It is incomprehensible how certain men should so long insist upon opposing the current of ideas, and upon shutting their cyes to events which, if viewed aright, would show the finger of Deity touching the heart of humanity. Surely those people must be obstinate who refuse to learn that though the Cuban insurrection may be ended, not a long time will clapse before other elements will cause the struggle to be renewed, for it is well to remember that ideas once manifested never die.

If because of their peculiar condition, and the tendencies of our far away colonies, as also because of the condition of their inhabitants, by reason of the distance which separated us, and by the profound division which there reigus, it be impossible to bring about unification, what then ought to be done?

La Discussion continues in a bolder strain, as follows, at

But what shall we do! Shall we let Cubs go! This is neither convenient to our interests, nor to the security of the Peninsulars who live there, and who in a very short time will be the victims of the most cruel persecutions, ban-ished, made infamous, and reduced to the sad condition of pariahs. There is no other remedy than the cession of the part of America which belongs to us to a great peo-ple—those of the United States—who by their import-ance, by Lieir strength, and because of the special condi-tion of our Peninsula, can be, as they ought to be, our friends and allies. Bow shall this cassion be brought about?

## THE BONAPARTE TRIAL.

PENING OF THE HIGH COURT AT TOURS -- A PORTRAIT OF PRINCE PIERRE BONAPARTE. IFROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

Tours, March 22 .- This ancient and quiet city, the

a state of feverish excitement. Every hotel is

capital of Touraine, the garden of France, is just now

beds set up for itself in the deserted rooms, and

cheerful fires built for itself in the fire-places that

haven't seen the glow of fire-light for the last fifty.

or a hundred, or it may be a thousand years! For Tours is an old, old place, and the inhabitants are

grown fastidious, and count nothing really old that

doesn't reckon its age by centuries, and they talk as

lightly and familiarly about Louis XI., and Charles

Martel, and St. Martin, and Tristan l'Hermite, and Gregory of Tours, as if these good folks had died only last week, or, for that matter, hadn't died at all! And, no doubt, many of these hard-featured, hale and hearty old men and women I meet in my walks about the streets, with their skins the color of fine, old, leather-bottomed chairs that have been a good deal sat upon, are in a state of half-doubt as to whether these worthies who played as great a part in the history of Tours, and of Touraine in general, are not living somewhere yet. and like enough to come back one day and take up the game of life where they left it, and shuffle the cards for a new deal. Whether they will come back again in the flesh or no I cannot tell; but their ghosts are not far off, I think, though freed by the spirit of administration, which here, as everywhere in France, is all-powerful, to take refuge in the back streets and slums, leaving the Boulevard and the Rue Royale for their degenerate descendants to air their wealth and fashion in. Modern Tours is like every other modern city in France, convenient, handsome, spacious, well kept, well-governed, spiritless, and dull. To see the real Tours, fgive the Boulevard the go-by, handsome, in the official sense, as it is, with its double row of trees grandly overarching a walk over amile long, the promenade on Sundays and all bright days of the whole town; leave the wellpaved, beautifully kept streets that run parallel to the Boulevard on either side, with their cheerless uninhabited-looking houses, entered not by courts, as in Paris, but in general directly from the side walks, as in Boston or Philadelphia; leave, too, the Rue Royale, that cuts the Boulevard and the whole town in halves, and streaks away to the horizon North and South, leaping the Loire on a noble stone bridge of fifteen arches, and lined in its whole length, as it passes through the town, with shops that would be handsome, perhaps, if one had not seen Paris. If you wish to see the old, old Tours, leave all this with a glance, 'tis only a cheap copy of Paris, and walk about among the crooked, narrow streets, and poke into all the outlandish alleys where the houses overhang your head on either hand, so that from cornice to cornice is only a step for a hardy child, while higher still, above the cornice line, always of stone, these cornices, in the meanest houses the slated roofs sloped back in grand and gradual lines, never curved, but straight, their weather beaten faces set with dormer windows and quaint, hooded holes-one wonders if they are for air or light, and whether human beings are lodged in these crannies, fit only for bats and owls. And there are gardens with high seen walls straight, blank, with out projection, not moss-grown, but only stained with time-walls that seem built to laugh a siege to scorn, and that could not be taken without scaling ladders, which yet guard no greater treasures than a few rows of musing cabbages, or some neglected garden walks that can hardly be distinguished from the neglected garden-beds. And in this oldest Tours one can hardly walk a step without coming upon something that will stir the antiquarian in him, if he has that spirit slumbering in his bosom, for the ruins of the old architecture, civil and religious, abound. Houses that look as it they themselves must have been the first structure, have bits of older houses built into their walls, here a door-way made of Roman sculptures, here what look like the jambs and frieze of a fire-place, quietly set in the outside of a house, with the head of Casar carved in bold relief upon it; here, at a fork in the street, a great block of marble, which proves to be the richly molded boss from some neighboring church now in ruins, possibly from the great abbey of Saint Martin, which makes a melancholy but still magnificent feature of this venerable town. Windows, and doors, and whole houses, belonging to the tifteenth and sixteenth centuries, and in a place where you least expect it, you come upon a fountain that must have been beautiful once, a fountain of sculptured marble, made in 1510, that would be beautiful still if it were in Italy, or any land where climate is kindly to structures of marble and stone. And then there is the pride of Tours, as it well deserves to be, the noble Cathedral, the most beautiful in the world, a mar told me, to-day, after Milan! However, his excuss was that we were standing within it when he said that, and the interior of Milan I know is a contrast, very striking, to its outside emptiness and pretense. But, neither in its interior nor its exterior, need the Cathedral of Tours fear any comparison with others of it size. It has been greatly injured within by the whitewashers of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries; but, thank Heaven, it has not been injured by the restorers of the nineteenth, not even by the able restoration of a Viollet le Duc. With the exception of the great portal of the front, it remains exactly as time and the image-breakers have left it, and it makes Notre Dame de Paris forgotten. Close to it, separated from fit by only a narrow street, is the palace of the Archbishop, and looking in at the stately, but ugly, Renaissance gate, we see an immense cedar of Lebanon spreading its dark, green layers of shade over the lawn, and apparently making all trees unnecessary. Gladiy would I linger in the old town, and wander hand-in-hand with the romance and legend of the past with which its streets are tilled. For, the whole air of this city and of the country round, is redolent with the romantic history of France. Not far away the little towns of Meung and Lowis recall to all lovers of Chancer his carliest work, the translation of the Roman de la Rose by William of Lowis and Jean de Meung, and, close by are Amboise and Bloris, and not far off is Portiers. where, as well as at Tours, Charles Martel hammered the Saracens out of France. And in Tours itself Gregory of Tours wrote his history, the earliest made of France, and Saint Martin, Bishop of Tours, be who divided his cloak with the beggar, taught and practiced the Christianity that Saint Gratien brought here in the third century. On the old wall of the Cathedral, behind the beautiful tomb of the children of Charles the VIII .- two dear little bebes, sweet enough to melt the heart in any mother's bosomthey have recently uncovered a fresco representing Saint Martin in doing his famous deed of benevolence, and in several places in the church the white wash has been removed, and show the ancient deco-But to-day, old Tours is forgotten, and the new town, the spick-span, the white, the clean, draws all the population to itself, and even drains the country round, so that people who have lived here long say that they never saw Tours in such a state. There are many hotels here, and they are all filled the largest, L' Univers, where I am nominally staying-

having such an affluence of lodgers, that all those who did not secure rooms in advance of the trial by a fortnight, found themselves obliged, as I did, to take rooms in a building next the hotel-a building which was once a hotel itself, "The Victoria"-but which has long been empty for want of visitors. I reached here late at night, coming, as I was obliged to on what is called the omnibus train-the "accou